THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND MARCH.

AT the dinner given to celebrate the return of the twelve labour representatives to Parliament when the Queen's health was proposed, a large number remained seated, and others hissed. It is stated that the Attorney General and Under-Secretary of the Home Office were present at this banquet but took no notice of the hissing. The *Standard* plainly tells the Queen that she is jeopardising the throne by holding aloof from the public and living in retirement; and expresses a misgiving for the consequences. Anglo-Indian roughs we remember massed on horse back at the Government House gate year before last, to hiss Lord Ripon at his own threshold on his Lordship's return from Simla, and His Lordship's name was received with stiffled groans at a certain dinner. It is a consolation that we do not derive our ideas of loyalty and fitness of things from these model loyalists of England and Anglo-India. But what about those Government officials who quietly sipped their champagne when their Queen was being hissed? But we forget that some Government officials did the same thing in India.

THERE ARE to be gay doings and merry makings on a gigantic scale at Kaparthallah on the occasion of the weddings of the young Maharaja, which will take place shortly. Special trains will run to and from Lahore for the convenience of the visitors. Kowar Harnam Sing, the distinguished uncle and guardian of the young Maharaja, will spare no pains or expenses to make the whole thing a success.

A TRIPLE-HULLED ship, the central hull being longer than the two outer ones, and the fighting arrangements being in the central hull, has just been built. In action the vessel can, by pumping water into the outer hulls, be almost submerged, except the fighting turret, thus making a very small object to be struck; at the same time the outer hulls prevent total destruction by torpedoes. Draft is very shallow, the front part of the vessel is in one, but the aft part, is divided into two halves, and perfectly protected and always submerged, no matter how rough the sea. It is estimated that a vessel of this description can be built to attain a speed of twenty-five knots an hour.

THE *Novo Vremya* notices the volume of Reclus *Universal Geography* dealing with India and Indo-China in the following terms:

"M. Reclus' capital work is being rendered into the Russian language with extraordinary accuracy at very short intervals of time, it is further accompanied by good illustrations and maps. Besides its specially geographical importance, each volume of the French savant's book is of value, as showing the social and political character of the countries described and this matter is of peculiar interest when a particular locality has either become the arena of important events. Amongst the number of those corners of the earth in which the interest of our day is ever increasing a foremost place must undoubtedly be given to India and Indo-China, countries, which from the subject of the recently issued volume of M. Elisee Reclus comprehensive work. In the author's opinion English rule is only upheld because of the mutual jealousies of the various races and castes, and denies the absolute impossibilities of differences being got over in the future. He, however, thinks that the greatest danger of the English who after a hundred years of rule, have "remained strangers in the land," is centered in those "powers whose territories flank the road to India." Moreover, in proportion as the communications between India and the outlying countries become more easy and improved this danger will increase especially when in the near future the importance of the possession of the sea way will yield to that of the line of Rail way which will pass through Constantinople, Herat and Delhi. This circumstance will, M. Reclus thinks, compel England to undertake new conquests, and induce English diplomacy in Persia. In the perspective of the future the author sees an English protectorate over Asiatic-Turkey, an English occupation of Anatolia and her immediate neighbourhood Russia, and in the valley of the Euphrates. M. Reclus puts this question: "To whom will belong the whole of the European portion of the diagonal of future communications between Great Britain, India, and Australia." Why Germany and Austria of course, as the "Danubian inheritors of Turkey." The named powers then will hold in their hands the future road to India. And what role will Russia play in the future events "which are already casting their shadow forward?" Without giving a direct answer to this question it is sufficient to observe that the rivalry between Russia and England in Asia cannot but be advantageous to German project, which will not be confined merely to the "Danubian inheritance" of Turkey."

A SILVER sifter of the time of Queen Anne has been sold at Messrs. Christie's auction for the prodigious price of £10 15s. per ounce. This is believed to have been the highest price ever paid for silver of that date.

A MEMORIAL Tablet to Carlyle has been fixed at 49, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, His house in Cheyne-row is now in Chancery, and difficulties in the way of setting up the tablet there have accordingly been experienced. It consists of a medallion portrait, with the following inscription:—"Thomas Carlyle lived : : 24, Cheyne-row, 1834-81. This tablet was erected by the Carlyle-Society."

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* thus describes Mr. Morley, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. "There is less of the flesh and blood school of politicians in Mr. J. Morley than in any other public man I know. He is a fanatical doctrinaire, as rigid and inflexible as cast iron in his political convictions, and with very strong ideas about the limitation of the rights of man."

TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH.

GREAT dissatisfaction is said to be felt at Bangalore by the residents at the appointment of Abdul Rahman, chief clerk of the Civil Sessions Court, to be second magistrate of the station, a post hitherto always held by a European or East Indian. We have not been favoured with the information as to whether the dissatisfied people are Indians or East Indians. But we should guess that it is the latter and that is as it should be. No post that is made a monopoly of by Europeans or East Indians should on any plea be frittered away on blacks whether in British India or the Native States.

THE parent branch of the Religious Tract Society in England, in advertising for funds, publishes the following from a native pastor in India. There is, a combination of the sublime and the ridiculous in the writer's belief that "these leaflets are like the white ants that gradually but completely destroy a gigantic rotten tree in the country. Silently and unnoticed by us, heathenism, in its diversified forms of observances, is being eaten up and demolished by the precious and powerful influence of the true bread of life." The similie is a muddle run mad. The specifics for the destruction of the vermin are many and well-known. Did the zealous pastor forget that?

AN INDIAN BOY, both deaf and dumb, has been charged at Calcutta with having made a hole in a mat wall with intent to steal. The magistrate had no doubt that accused had been guilty of the offence, but as he was not in possession of all his senses, and under the circumstances, was unable to cross-examine the witnesses, his worship sent the matter up to the High Court for orders. There is no special provision made for the trial of deaf and dumb people.

IT IS satisfactory to note that the women of India are sending representatives into the field of industrial art, and that their efforts have been so successful as to secure one of the Mayo prizes for 1885. In the class of embroidery, Hurbai, "mother of Nur Muhammad Khamisa of Bhuj" has been awarded a prize of Rs. 180 and a silver medal for the best specimen, which is officially described as "excellent in design, colour, and workmanship." There were three other competitors, all of the sterner sex.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL had a grand reception at Belfast. He delivered an inflammatory speech, calling upon the Ulster Protestants to prepare to fight against the domination of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which he considers as the inevitable result of Home Rule. It is his object to unite the whole of the North against Mr. Parnell.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose, M. A. has given notice to the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality to refund, within 30 days, the sum of Rs. 270, being the expense incurred to give a reception to the Lieutenant-Governor, failing which he has given notice that he will take legal steps to have the amount refunded. We are not told in what capacity the Babu has given the notice or proposes to institute the proceedings. As a rate payer?

PROFESSOR Winkler, of Freiberg, in Saxony, has discovered a new chemical element, which he calls germanium, and places between antimonium and bismuth.

THE German Reichstag passed the third reading of the bill for constructing a canal between the German Ocean and the Baltic, thus assuring this immense and important undertaking.

SOME time ago Indian medical practitioners of Bombay were putting forward their claims to professorship in the Grant Medical College, and it is a matter of congratulation that their claims are being recognised. The last Bombay *Government Gazette* announces the appointment of SurgeonKirtikar as sceond surgeon and professor in the Grant Medical College, Dr. Kirtikar is a Hindoo by birth. He studied for the commissioned medical service after receiving his primary education at the Grant Medical College, and having established a reputation, not only as a medical man, but also as a military doctor on active service, he has now obtained a professorship in the school at which he was once a pupil. But why should the road to preferment lie through the door of Commissioned Service alone, which involves a journey compulsory to England?

WEDNESDAY, 24TH MARCH.

IN THE Queen's Bench Division of the High Court on February 22, before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hawkins, an application was made for an order of attachment against the printer and publisher of *Punch* for contempt of court in publishing in its issue of February 20, a cartoon and letter press under the heading "Sneaking Sedition," and "Mr. Punch giving them rope enough," while the prosecution of Messrs. Burns, Hyndman, Champion, and Williams for seditious language and incitement to riot in connection with the recent riots in the West End was pending before the Magistrate at Bow Street. The cartoon exhibited three figures with a rope about their necks, and Mr. Punch holding the end of it; while the letter press referred by name to Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, and Champion. Lord Coleridge had never heard it even suggested that the Court would imprison a man for contempt of court committed in another place. The defendants could bring an action, but the Court had no jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Hawkins concurred, and the application was refused accordingly. Did not the Justices ever hear of the Calcutta Contempt case in which it was held that the Court had jurisdiction even when the contempt complained of was committed out of sight? But that was the case of a native.

THE notorious Mekrani outlaw, Morar Sandhwani, for whose capture a prize of Rs. 5,000 had been for some time offered, has surrendered himself to the Jodhpore authorities.

IT IS satisfactory to learn that the statement that it had been decided to continue martial law until November next in Upper Burma, as the civil authorities would not be prepared to take charge before then, is founded on a misapprehension. The troops are to remain in the country until November, so that the authorities may have at hand the means of suppressing any attempt at insurrection. But the civil administration is already in process of construction.

MONSIEUR RICHARD, the Governor of the French Territories in India, has been informed by telegraph from Paris of his transfer from Pondicherry to the Governorship of Bourbon, which is one of the most coveted appointments in the French Colonial service. The appointment not only carries with it about one-third more pay than the emolument of the Indian station, but the position is one of a higher grade, and secures to the holder greater advantages in the shape of pension upon retirement.

ALONG with the last number of the *School Teacher*, Bombay, we received a little magazine called *Aryabhagini* edited byaHindoo lady in Marathi. It is published under the management of Mrs. Radhabai Atmarum Sagoon, the well known lady bookseller of Bombay, and contains useful and instructive articles on various subjects. It has unfortunately caught the contagion of the Bombay revolutionary notions about social matters.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that Professor Monier Williams is to be knighted has given rise, says the *World*, to a good deal of discussion at Oxford. "Mr. Monier Williams and Mr. Max Muller have been pretty generally looked upon as rivals for years past, and their respective supporters are keen party foes. The friend of the latter are

asking why the former should have been singled out for the honour, while the latter, who has done so much more for the world of scholarship, is still overlooked. Others say that the man who has drawn England and India into closer bonds of union by the foundation of the Indian Institute ought to have been made a baronet at the least. The truth probably is that both the men have claims to recognition for their services; but while the professor of Sanskrit is the more showy man in his doing, and generally more 'pushing,' he of comparative philology is a retiring scholar—more profound, but working rather for the love of his work than for temporal fame. Moreover, Mrs. Monier Williams is a lady of great parts who never misses an opportunity, and to whom the husband owes much." Tweedle dum and Tweedle dee.

THURSDAY, 18TH MARCH.

THE immense business of the big hotels, and the amount of refuse turned out of them daily, have been the cause of the institution of a new trade in New York. It is that of "broken food collector." It may not be generally known, nor may it be appetizing to persons who live at some of the very cheap restaurants about town, that part of the provendor served has already made its appearance in far more choice quarters. But such is the case. Chops and even other edibles which have occupied the places of dinners in high-toned hotels, and have only been nibbled, are turned out among the refuse of the kitchen, and bought up by big dealers, who find all of it available for some purpose, and who make profits of many thousands of dollars at the business; and, first of all, these find a market among the *"broken food collectors."*

REFORM is steadily progressing in Cashmere. The Maharaja has abolished the extra cesses called abwab and suwak, on land in Cashmere. The imposts now abolished amount to some ten or twelve per cent of the gross produce of the land, the regular land revenue being 50 per cent. The proclamation runs as follows:—"The following proclamation is issued by His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere for the public good. From the beginning of the year 1942, all kinds of duties and taxes, besides the State Revenue, which were charged by the late Rajah, have been cancelled; and in future, till the Settlement of the State is properly completed, the only duties realized from the subjects of the State will be the Putwari, the Zilladari, the Lumbardari and the Mulba Deh."

THE Burmese Constable, it is said, is not always so great a coward as he is represented. A Sergeant of police, Moung Than Dine, has eclipsed the feat of the Irish soldier at Inkerman, and "surrounded" thirty dacoits. Accompanied only by two sepoys, he was beating the jungle near Menhla, when he stumbled on an armed band. He charged them in the Queen's name to lay down their weapons. Overcome by his audacity they did so, and at this point the natural indolence of the Burman showed itself. Moung Than Dine ordered the marauders to tie up their guns in bundles, while he superintended operations; eventually marching the thirty thieves to the nearest Police post. Moung Than Dine deserves encouragement.

CERTAIN Bombay amateurs have given a representation, of the *Pirates of Penzence.* Several people who did not attend the theatre heard the performance through the telephone, and were pleased.

MR. BOSISTO, who represented Victoria at the Calcutta Exhibition, will again represent the Colony as Executive Commissioner for the Victoria Court in the Indo-Colonial Exhibition.

SOME interest is being excited among geologists in Kent by the great depth to which a boring has been sunk at the Dove Guard Prison for water supply. The boring, which is close to the sea, has now reached a depth of 1,000 feet, being 700 feet below the sea level. Could not this be turned to some advantage in Madras where the artesian wells failed so remarkably, the Sappers and Miners notwithstanding.

THE KING of the Belgians was anxious to bestow the Cross of the Order of Leopold upon Mr. John Griffiths, for the good service he rendered as Secretary of the Bombay Committee to the Antwerp Exhibition. The Foreign Office, however, intervened, and said that the British Government did not allow the Queen's subjects to accept foreign distinctions of this kind. The Government does not, however, always stand on points like these.

THERE IS a fair promise that the Hairy family from Mandalay will be rivalled. We read:—"Two young persons, natives of the central part of Paraguay, are being exhibited at the Westminister Acquarium, possessing an abnormal development of hair on the body, a condition to which the term hypertichosis is applied. One of these is a girl of about eighteen years of age; the other her brother, age six years. In the former the whole of the back is covered with hair about one centimeter in length which extends in the region of the waist to the anterior surface of the body. In addition to the continuous tract of hair there are numerous small patches of varying size distributed irregularly over the face, trunk, and extremities. In the boy the hair tract on the back begins immediately below the level of the lower angles of the scapulæ and extends downwards on the body and extremities almost to the bend of the knees. There are likewise hair, the largest of which is about the size of the palm of the hand and situated on the front of the thigh,; the other patches vary in size from about one to two centimetres in diameter. Contrary to what might have been expected, there is no development of hair in the mesial line of the body in front, or on the cheeks, chin or upper lip, as is sometimes seen in such cases. In both cases the skin is deeply pigmented, of a dark brown hue wherever the abnormal hair is developed, and on the back of the girl and outer side of the thigh of the boy there is a large and partially filled cist present immediately below the skin. The cist on the boy's thigh seems to be entirely unconnected with the bursa over the trochanter of the femer with which it might be imagined it had some connection. In the family history there is nothing to account for the occurrence of the abnormal condition presented by these two members of the family. The parents are in all respects reported to be normal, as are the other members of their family, which consists of four children in all.

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES is again ill from the effects of her recent attack of diphtheria.

THE scheme of amalgamation of the Punjab Railway is now a *fait accompli*: but the fate of the employes of the late Sindh Panjab and Delhi Railway Company is still undecided. The Company has recommended the grant of a bonus of six and three month's pay according to the length of service rendered by each of its servants. The Government will mark its assumption of the mangement of the Railway by reduction and dismissal.

FRIDAY 26TH MARCH.

WE TAKE the following from the London correspondent of the *Englishman.* What a homily we would have got from the Allahabad print had this referred to the Bengalis. Reformers, take this to heart. "What are our morals coming to, we who were wont to pride ourselves on being so much better than our foreign neighbours? Not long since a gentleman (by rank), and a married man, eloped with a widow and her two daughters. After proceeding on the journey some distance, he dropped the widow and took himself off with the prettiest of the two daughters. This is strictly true. No wonder Dr. Wilkinson, Bishop of Truro, a really good Bishop, was moved on Sunday last week to admonish "the wealthy and aristocratic" congregation of St. Peter's church, Eaton square. He denounced in unmeasured terms the vices of the rich, and said that we were approaching a period of pain and peril. The situation called for strong words, strong deeds, strong prayers, and strong sacrifices. For what was happening he laid great blame on the upper classes. He also spoke of the necessity of reforms in the church, practicularly denouncing the sequestration of livings as a robbery of God and the poor."

THE *Purva Bangabashee* of Noakhalli gives a description of a big-headed Mahomedan boy who was brought by his father for exhibition in the last Agricultural Exhibition of Noakhalli. The boy is about 5 years of age, but his head is so big as to measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ cubits in circumference and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cubit in length The boy is unable to move, sit or walk, and always lies down in bed. His three other brothers are free from any such deformity and are quite healthy. A grievous case of hydrocephalus which should never been made the object of a public exhibition.

THE CIVIL Court Ameens are a class of officers on whom rests a high responsibility inadequate to their attainments. Besides the usual work which is entrusted to them of survey and measurement, they are often deputed to ascertain and adjust contentions of accounnts and wasilat. These latter have to be settled on evidence, a task which more properly belongs to a judge than to an ameen. We are glad to notice that at present the local courts are appointing pleaders as commissioners to investigate such cases.

BABU Dinanath Sen, Assistant Inspector of schools, goes from Dacca to Aghortola as Superintendent of the Tipperah Raj. Babu Denonath Sen is well known as the author of an excellent manuel on educational matters called the *Sikska dan.* But we are not aware that an educationist is necessarily a very effecient administrator such as the Maharaja at present stands in special need of, under the pressure of the Bengal Government.

Vanity Fair calls the present Government "a collection of old cripples and young adventurers, but that which is perhaps the most remarkable about it is that, with the exception of Lords Spencer and Rosebery, it is a Cabinet of very needy men. Mr. Gladstone's poverty is notorious; Mr. Childers cannot subsist upon his pension of £2,000 a year; Lord Kimberley is a poor Peer; Sir William Harcourt insisted so long on the redemption of the promise (*still* unredeemed) to make him Chancellor, because he was forced to have regard to the salary and the pension thereto attached; Lord Granville is of extravagant habits, which render official salary an object; and Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Morley are all men without property; while Mr. Chamberlain's wealth is far less than is usually credited to him." Very complimentary to cabinet ministers indeed. Did not Mr. Trevelyan inherit the wealth of his uncle Lord Macauley?

A CONTEMPORARY suggests that an experienced Mechanical Engineer should be deputed to Mandalay to take stock of the machinery belonging to the late Burmese Government. It is stated on the authority of an officer who has visited the different workshops, if they can be so called, that the amount of machinery, much of it modern, and all imported by the ex-King's father, is almost incredible, and must have cost crores of rupees. There is a cotton mill complete that has never been run, Nasmyth's hammers of great size, lathes and all kinds of mining and other machinery, the greater part of which has not been erected, lying about rusting in the jungle, and in all sorts of out of the way corners. The collection, however, does not prove that Theebaw was particularly barbarous.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has written a letter to the French Government denouncing their conduct in the expulsion of the members of the late dynasty from France. The letter is not and cannot be of any particular avail we suppose.

THE YOUNGEST performer in the London theatres is the infant that takes part in the baby song in the last act of "My Sweetheart" at the Strand. It is 18 months old, and is the fourteenth child of a working gunmaker in Edinburgh. It is put to bed every afternoon at four, is brought to the theatre at nine, and is in bed again half an hour later, earning for this duty, it is said, more than its father. What is the young gentleman's 'part' in the song? An examplification of the *Bow Bow* theory we suppose.

SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH.

DURING the proceedings in the French Chamber on February 25, two revolver shots were fired by a man seated in the gallery set apart for the public, He was arrested just as he was about to fire a third shot, and much excitement prevailed in the House for some time. The man said his object was to call attention to a letter he had addressed to M. Clemenceau explaining a plan for the delivery of Metz. He remained cool and showed no excitement when questioned. It is thought that the man is insane. There is yet method in his madness. He has hit upon an excellent device of drawing prompt official attention to popular grievances.

A STATEMENT has been widely circulated by the Radical press that Mr. Gladstone is reducing the rents on his Hawarden estate; and it is added that he considers an all-round diminution of rents desirable. The facts of the case, however, according to an English paper, are that only in one or two farms, where a higher rent could not be exacted, has the right hon. gentleman sanctioned any reduction; and his rents are fully as high as any for similar land. Mr. Gladstone made no remission at his rent audit. He gave away a pamphlet on market gardening instead. The gift ought to be specially edifying to the Right Hon'ble gentleman's needy tenantry. Bengal Zamindars are a trifle indiscreet in making money remissions instead of providing means of self improving and soul-curing. And in return they get rightly served when their turn comes as it does pretty often.

IT IS rumoured that the Afghan Boundary Commission may be called upon to meet a second Russian Commission from Tashkend, and to proceed with it up the Oxus.

THE TOTAL excavations for the Panama Canal during January reached 1, 100,000 cubic metres. Active preparations are being made to increase that figure. A French firm of contractors have commenced operations between kilometres 26 and 44, the amount of excavation which they have undertaken being 20,000,000 cubic metres.

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MR. J. M. MACLEAN, the new M. P., says:—"I feel strongly inclined to say of the House of Commons what a cynical *Saturday Reviewer* once said of public opinion, that the more you know of it, the less you respect it. Nothing could surpass the haphazard way in which public affairs are now administered by this great assembly, which, after having concentrated in its own hands all the power of the State, seems now incapable of wielding them. The debates have dwindled down into paltry exchange of wrangling and recriminatory speeches between the occupants of the two front benches, who, satisfied with the notoriety thus obtained, leave public business to look after itself. It is quite dispiriting to find how little real leadership there is on either side of the House."

THE REGIMENTAL bands, on marching out of the Gwalior Fort, played—"Tommy make room for your uncle."

THE Bombay papers all regret the continued indisposition of His Excellency the Governor. The idea of a trip to Mahabalessur has had to be given up.

THE SUMMARY dismissal of Babu Girish Chunder Das, Junior Government Pleader of Dacca, for taking part in a protest against waste of Municipal Funds, has been the occasion of the establishment of a public Association at Dacca to be called the Dacca *Sarvajanik Sabha*. May it live to do good work like its excellent namesake across the country. It is said that the use of both the East Bengal Theatre and the Northbrook Hall was not allowed for holding the inaugural meeting of the Association.

THE "KRISHI TATWA," a vernacular paper published by the enterprising proprietors of the Paikpara Nursery, is being published in an enlarged and improved form. It contains a mass of general and agricultural information which cannot fail to be very useful to those for whom it is intended.

IN BERLIN there is said to be much jubilation over the testimony of the English War Office respecting the "triumph" of German industry in the matter of side-arms over the British arm.

THE QUEEN has intimated that she does not intend to hold a Levee this year, so the Prince of Wales will hold them all at St. Jamess' Palace. It is probable that there will be three before Easter, and one towards the end of May.

ROYAL jubilees are in the height of fashion now and the approaching celebration of the Queen's is exciting considerable interest, and a capital proposal is being mooted in connection with it. It is suggested that the ladies of England should unite in offering to Her Majesty a special token of loyal and affectionate congratulation. There can be no doubt that they will gladly embrace this fitting opportunity of expressing their heart-felt appreciation of those womanly qualities which have endeared the Sovereign to all classes of her subjects. The idea has not yet passed beyond its initiatory stage; a strong and influential committee will be formed for its furtherance.

IT IS not generally known, but it is true, that the offices that Mr. Gladstone has had the distribution of, carry with them salaries amounting in the aggregate to £1,90,000 a year—a very substantial piece of patronage this for any man to possess. In addition to it, the Ministers themselves have at their disposal nearly 800 appointments, with an avarage income of £1,000 a year each. These appointments, however, are not annual, but occur as vacancies arise from death or resignation. There are nearly fifteen hundred other offices with salaries varying from £250 to £1,000, that are also at the disposal of Ministers. Readers may form a rough idea, therefore, of the vast patronage power at the command of a British administration. In India the patronage is not materially less, only the aggregate of salaries so far as Indians themselves are concerned would not be of a very appaling magnitude.

THE death is announced of Count Emmeric Sommisch, Hungarian magnate, who was known in society for his extraordinary hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a real hippophobia, and it obliged the count many years ago to throw up his commission in the army. On all subjects but that of horses, asses, and mules the count was a man of sound judgment. He would not allow any animal of the equine kind to come upon his lands, so that visitors who rode or drove to see him had always to alight at his park gates. He himself for many years used a vehicle drawn by trained deer; but latterly he went about his estate in a carriage with a team of oxen. Strange monomania.

THE presentation of the testimonial to Lord Iddesleigh, which was subscribed for by members of both parties in the last and previous Parliaments, took place at a banquet at Willis's Rooms on the 8th instant. The testimonial consists of several pieces of silver plates including a candelabra of very artistic and finished workmanship. On the base of the candelabra are medallion portraits of the Prime Ministers of England during Sir Stafford Northcote's public career—viz. Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Derby, Earl Russell, Earl Beaconsfield, the Marquess of Salisbury, and Mr Gladstone. Lord Iddesleigh is held in esteem by both the parties for his sterling qualities.

YOUNG LADIES in Philadelphia are going in for manly pastimes with a vengeance. Latest advices from the Quaker City state that a gentleman, not unknown at Dulwich College, is instructing the young ladies in the art of boxing, and is driving a roaring trade. It is to be hoped that owing to this innovation, there will be no falling-off in the number of marriage licences applied for during the present year. At the same time, "young men about to marry" in Philadelphia should take the precaution to go through a course of boxing instruction, just to prepare for any emergency that may arise after marriage.

THE Duc de Montepensier has, it is asserted, strated a scheme for combining the royal houses of Spain and Portugal, under one crown. The Duc is immensely rich, and, it is said, will pay handsomely to secure the throne of Spain as well as that of Portugal for his niece, who will probably marry the Portuguese Crown Prince. Ever since the days of Philip II, the idea of a fusion has existed in Portugal, and several attempts have been made to realise the project, even within the past ten years, but hitherto unsuccessfully; for whatever the Sovereign may think about the matter, the people of both countries do not approve of it at all, and there is a hatred existing between them which it will be difficult to overcome.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 190 against 206 and 214 in the 2 preceeding weeks and 60 less than that of the corresponding week last year. It is less than the quinquennial mean by 76. Under the head of cholera there were 35 deaths against 47 and 35 in the 2 previous weeks and 63 the mean of the past 5 years the deaths from fevers and bowel complaints were below the mean of the quinquennium. The health of the town was very satisfactory. The mortality of the week was at the rate of 22·8 per mille per annum only.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1886.

THE BUDGET.

THE Financial Statement has for the fourth time in succession been published in the shape of a Minute by the Finance Minister. There is, however, this difference between this and the three previous years that we have had some sort of discussion in the Legislative Council upon the financial situation of the empire in connection with the Income Tax Bill. That discussion, it cannot be denied, was conducted under very great disadvantages, in the absence of full information concerning the state of our finances. The Income Tax Bill, as we said at the time, should have been laid before the Council along with the annual Budget. This course would undoubtedly have been followed if the Government sincerely desired to afford the Council every reasonable facility for discussing the financial situation. The reader will recollect that in noticing the debates on the Income Tax Bill we expressed our strong opinion that the salt tax should have been slightly raised in order to provide for the deficit which the Government was called upon to meet. We pointed out that, while reducing the salt duties to Rs, 2 a maund in 1882, Sir Evelyn Baring most distinctly said that the tax would have to be raised if there was a further fall in the value of silver and if there was no considerable increase in the consumption of salt. We contended that the time had come for raising the salt duties in view of the conditions laid down by the late Finance Minister. Sir Auckland Colvin disposed of the contention by the statement that there having been an increase in the consumption of salt, the tax on the article ought not to be raised. Now, the Financial Statement for 1886-87, just published, shows that the increase in the consumption of salt on which Sir Auckland Colvin laid so much stress in his speeches on the Income Tax Bill has almost disappeared. The increase is but 64,000 maunds in 1885-86 against corresponding increases of 1,603,000, 973,000, and 693,000 maunds, respectively, in 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85. The large increase in the consumption of salt which immediately followed upon the reduction of the duties in 1882 was owing, not so much to the reduction itself, but to the fact that the people of Rajputana and Central India were subjected to the salt-tax, a blessing which they had not enjoyed before. Sir Auckland Colvin conveniently ignored this hard fact in his speech on the Income Tax Bill. The position taken up by the Finance Minister in refusing to raise the salt tax has been considerably weakened by the statistics given in the Budget under notice. If the information contained therein had been in the possession of the public when the Income Tax Bill was before the Council, the advocates of indirect taxation would have been enabled to make out an unanswerable case for raising the salt tax.

The accounts of 1884-85 have now been finally closed. They exhibit a deficit of £386,446. The deficit on the Revised Estimates of 1884-85 amounted to £716,200. The difference between that figure and the deficit above exhibited is attributed to the change in the form of the accounts. Sir Auckland Colvin explains that the changes of 1882-83 were followed by the equilibrium of the finances for three years, and but for the extraordinary war expenditure of 1885-86 the arrangements then brought into force would have held good for a fourth year. Now, when Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring carried out remission of taxation to the extent of three millions, we pointed out in plain and emphatic language that the then prosperous condition of our finances would not continue for any length of time, and that from the commencement of British rule in this country wars and famines have been the disturbing causes of our financial equilibrium. All the highest authorities had agreed that the normal condition of our finances is, that the ordinary revenue is barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure. It was known from the beginning that when any unforeseen difficulties arose, the arrangements of 1882-83 would tumble down like a house of cards. Those who expected that they would be permanent had no knowledge of the real conditions involved in the case. The Revised Estimates of 1885-86 exhibit a deficit of nearly 3 millions, which, we need hardly say, is entirely due to the excess expenditure caused by the military preparations of the year, increased political expenditure and the cost of the Burma war. The estimated military expenditure of the year was 16¾ millions, but the actual expenditure promises to exceed 3 millions. Sir Auckland Colvin tells us that the estimates, whether of Revenue or Expenditure, so far as they were independent of war, exchange, and the very uncertain element of opium, have been very closely realized in the year 1885-86. Now if all elements of uncertainty were excluded, there would be no difficulty in the estimates being realised. The Budget estimates for 1886-87 reckon upon a revenue of £75,798,700 and an expenditure of £75,616,500. A small surplus of £182,200 is thus expected. Sir Auckland Colvin contrasts the financial situation of 1886-87 with preceding years. He explains at some length the important changes which have been introduced into the problem of Indian finance within the last 12 months. He says:—"We could have provided for our famine railways, we could have met our increased military expenditure, for our frontier railways, for our coast defences, and for our frontier works, and we could have left the Provinces to their course of steady progress, without anxiety and almost without difficulty, if we had been able to carry out our calculations in a medium which possessed some stabilty. Indian finance and Indian administrative advance and improvement, have become, in a word, questions of currency."

One of the chief difficulties of the Government is the necessity of finding funds for filling up the annually increasing difficulty caused by the growing loss in exchange. And there is no knowing where this difficulty will carry us. Sir Auckland Colvin, we are glad to say, recognises the necessity of putting the silver question on a stable footing. We are told that the Government of India has

called the Secretary of State's earnest attention to the subject, and that it is pressing upon him the absolute necessity of seeking, in concert with the Powers of Europe and with the United States of America, for a solution of the silver difficulty. The remedy for the evil is bi-metallism, but England's opposition stands in the way of its application. At the Paris conference of 1881 the delegates of the United States presented a scheme of international bi-metallism. France and Germany approved the scheme, and expressed their readiness to accept it. But England would not hear of it, and her opposition proved fatal to the plans.

The main features of the Budget of 1886-87, as compared with that of 1885-86 are (1) that on account of Upper Burmah £665,000 have been added to the Revenue and £749,500 to the Expenditure; (2) that opium receipts have been reckoned higher by £202,100, on account of probable larger sales of Bengal opium, and opium expenditure £171,100 higher on account of a good crop, (3) that gross receipts under Assessed Taxes show an increase of £943,200 on account of the new Income Tax, and (4) an increase under Army of £1,591,400. Upper Burmah will not be able to pay its way for some time to come. It will be a burden on the Indian tax-payer until its revenues are developed. The Railway Revenue, which had in the previous year shewn symptoms of depression, revived during 1885-86. The net results of the working of the Railway is, however, very unfavourably affected by the increased interest charge on gold loans, owing to the fall in the value of the rupee, and by the expenditure of capital on lines which can never be expected to cover the interest charge. The Income Tax is expected to improve the financial position by three-quarters of a million in the coming year. The prospects of the opium crop are again exceptionally good. The reserve is expected to stand at the close of 1886 at 29,200 chests. The new opium convention with China will, in all probability come into operation during the ensuing year. "The future of our opium revenue," observes the Finance Minister "must very greatly depend on the success attending this convention which again will depend on the power of the Chinese Government to enforce the prohibition of the levy of all duty on Indian opium by provincial Governors in its transit through the interior, in consideration of the rate of the likin duty, which will amount to 80 taels per chest payable at the Treaty Ports, as agreed upon in the Convention." The working of the new convention will therefore be watched with great anxiety in this country. The Army Estimates for 1886-87 provide for an increased net expenditure of £1,613,500. They include, we are told, no special provision for war expenditure, but there is a heavy addition to the army charges, which is mainly due to the augmentation of the British and Native forces recently sanctioned, and to the extra cost of holding Upper Burma. The main item of increase to the Estimates is on account of regimental pay and allowances for additional officers and men. The Finance Minister compares the Budget Estimates of 1886-87 with the Revised Estimates of 1885-86 and explains the difference between the two. He examines in detail the various items of increase which he has taken on the Revenue side of the estimates. He speaks of the Budget of 1886-87 as experimental and adds that greater experience must be awaited before it can be assumed that the new scale of resources is adapted to the new scale of requirements. All that Sir Auckland Colvin can say at present is, that in the absence of calamity or an increase to the silver difficulty, there are good grounds for believing that the wants of the coming year have been sufficiently provided for. There is nothing new in this observation. We all know very well that if during the ensuing year the Government is not called upon to submit to any material increase of expenditure, the financial arrangements now made will hold good. The future is, however, gloomy in the extreme. The Budget of 1886-87 proves to demonstration the grave unwisdom of the course which Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring followed in 1882 in remitting the import duties and reducing the salt tax. The wanton sacrifice of revenue which these measures have involved cannot be too deeply deplored, as it has permanently crippled the finances of the Empire.

THE BURMA DEBATE.

THE debate in the two Houses of Parliament on the annexation of Burma seems to have been a very poor and disappointing affair. It has brought to strong relief the difference between office and opposition. The reader will remember that the debate on the Burma war was provoked in the Lower House by Dr. Hunter's amendment to the Address, and Mr. Gladstone argued at great length and with remarkable ability that in directing the employment of Indian troops in Upper Burma without the previous sanction of Parliament Her Majesty's Government had acted contrary to law. Mr. Gladstone was then in opposition, and had probably no idea at the time that he would be recalled to power in such a short time. If he had known that it would devolve upon his Cabinet to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the defrayal of the expenses of the Burmese War from the revenues of India, he would not have in all likelihood raised his voice against what he considered a flagrant violation of the principle embodied in section 55 of the Government of India Act of 1858. In that case he would have put a different construction upon that section. As the matter stood, the representatives of the India Office in the two Houses felt the embarrassment of having to discuss this subject without either accepting or disallowing the arguments put forth by their Chief on a recent occasion.

In the Upper House Lord Kimberley very dexterously sought to extricate himself from the dilemma by saying that as the present Government cannot be said to have acted upon either interpretation of the Act, it was not necessary for him to enquire which is the right one. His lordship contended that if the war with Burma had been placed upon the ground that we were justified in undertaking military operations for the purpose of extending English trade, he would have no hesitation in saying that it was an unjustifiable war. In the Lower House Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, repeated the same view, and Mr. Gladstone took great pains to show that the war had not been undertaken in the interests of British trade. Dealing with the various points urged against annexation, the Premier pointed out that the defenders of the proceeding had in no case founded themselves on the plea that the affair was one to promote trade. He, therefore, thought that that allegation should be cast to the winds. But the hard fact remains that while Lord Randolph Churchill was at the head of the India Office he did not care to conceal his opinion that the annexation of Burma would offer an extraordinary development to British manufactures and commerce by throwing new markets open. The late Secretary of State declared this in plain and unmistakeable language in one of his addresses at South Paddington, which he represents in the present Parliament. Lord Randolph being one of the principal authors of the Burma war, his views as to the real object of it must necessarily carry greater weight than those of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. But there are stronger proofs to show that Mr. Gladstone was entirely wrong in denying that commercial reasons were not at the bottom of the annexation. Looking into the Blue book we find that on March 24 of last year, Lord Dufferin, writing to the Secretary of State, said .—"The subject of our relations with the Court of Ava occupies our serious attention . . . Entire interference has been pressed upon the Government of India by the British commercial community who are suffering to some extent from the depression of trade, and are alarmed by the conclusion of the treaty between Burmah and France." In reply to this Lord Kimberley, on May, I, said, "Her Majesty's Government concur in the opinion of your Excellency that, while the present state of affairs in Burmah is not satisfactory, measures of active interference such as have been pressed upon the Government of India by the mercantile community of Rangoon would not be justified by the existing state of affairs. It appears to them, on the other hand, that both commercial and political considerations render it extremely desirable that the diplomatic representation of the Indian Government at Mandalay, which has been in abeyance since 1879, should if possible, be restored." Adverting to the proposed commercial treaty between France and Burmah, Mr. Bernard on July 28 says, "in effect these arangements, if carried out, would make France and French influence altogether dominant on, and would in the end extrade British trade from, the valley of the Upper Irrawady . . . The French if established in Ava, would attempt to get other European nations to join in (as it were) neutralizing Ava and making the Irrawady river open to vessels of all the world on the same footing as the Danube now is." With reference to this representation Mr. Bernard was instructed to inform the Burmese court, "that the British Government will consider the concession to the subjects of a foreign Power of such extensive powers over trade between the two countries as an unfriendly act." Mr. Bernard, however, objected to this, and his Secretary wrote to Government to say, "The Chief Commissioner would submit that no such letter as above indicated should be sent, unless it be definitely decided that the British Government will employ force and will even proceed to annexation of the kingdom of Ava." The Blue book was before Mr. Gladstone, and he knew the whole history, but he conveniently forgot it, when he urged that political consideration alone prompted the annexion, and commerce had never been thought of. If the promotion of the British trade was not the object of the war, pray what was it? Lord Kimberley said:—"The grounds upon which the Viceroy acted were the very unsatisfactory conduct of the King of Burma towards Her Majesty's Indian Government; certain injuries which he had inflicted, and for which he would give no redress, upon British subjects; above all the fact that the King of Burma had been endeavouring to establish such relations with foreign Powers as could not fail to lead to great embarrassment hereafter, and might possibly have produced an injurious effect upon the peace and security of her Majesty's Indian dominion." We would take the liberty to remind Lord Kimberley that almost all these causes were in existence when he bluntly told the deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce which waited upon him at the India Office exactly a twelve month ago, that Her Majesty's Government had decided *not* to annex Upper Burma. Theebaw was then as much a monster of cruelty and was coquetting with the French as when General Prendergast was ordered to cross the frontier and advance upon Mandalay. The only new incident was the dispute of the Burmese Government with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. Theebaw's quarrel with a private Joint-Stock Company did not certainly justify the incorporation of his dominions with the Indian Empire.

Lord Kimberley urged that anything short of annexation, would be inexpedient and impracticable, and that the liberal Government had, therefore, decided without hesitation that the proper course to pursue was to maintain Burma under the direct administration of the British Crown. After this expression of opinion on the part of the Liberal Secretary of State, it is only natural that Lord Harris, who was Under-Secretary for India in Lord Salisbury's Administration, should have remarked that it was exceedingly gratifying to the members of the late Government to find that their undertaking in Burma met with such complete approval from Her Majesty's present advisers. In the Upper House the resolution affirming that the expenses of the military operations in Burma should be charged upon Indian Revenues, was unanimously accepted. But in the House of Commons the passage of the resolution was not so very easy. Dr. Hunter moved an amendment condemning the resolution as unjust, and contended that the war had been undertaken for British and not for Indian interests, and for the purpose of opening up new markets for British trade. He urged that as the people of India disapproved of the war they should not be saddled with the cost. He observed: "The people of India had no representative in that House to protect their interests, and there always was a danger that injustice might be done

in matters of account between the two countries. The proposal was brought forward at a time when the finances of India were not in a flourishing condition. The time, therefore, was not well-chosen for increasing the burdens, and extending the responsibilities of the Indian Empire. The time would never come when the Burmese Empire would be able to pay its cost to the Government of India. The people of the country had not asked for the annexation, because they knew it would be entirely a burden. The annexation was brought about by the Chambers of Commerce, and was altogether a merchants' war. If that was so, where was the justice of imposing the expenses for this war upon the Indian people. There never was a war in which the people of India had less interest or concern." The amendment was seconded by Mr. Richard, who characterised the annexation as a high-handed act of violence. He urged that England had no right to throw the expenses of the war upon the people of India, who had never been consulted in the matter. Most of the Anglo-Indians who have been returned to the present Parliament made their "maiden speeches" on this occasion. Mr. J. M. Maclean, as might have been expected from his antecedents, supported the resolution and justified the war. He was ably answered by Mr. Lewis McIver, late of the Madras Civil Service, who, it will be remembered, distinguished himself by his high-handed acts in connection with the Salem riots. Translated to the free atmosphere of England, Mr. McIver is now a thorough Radical. He said that the present Government should not hesitate to reverse the precipitate action of the late Government in annexing Burma, especially as it was manifest that the Burmese did not desire British rule. He pertinently observed that it might be incomprehensible to some that there should be a people so lost to all sense of their own interests; but the Burmese had a peculiar national sentiment; to them life was incomplete without a king. Mr. McIver proceeded further and urged with great force that Government were departing from liberal principles in confirming the annexation and in saddling the tax-payer with a new and intolerable burden. Mr. McIver made such an able and impressive speech that Mr. Gladstone was obliged to rise up for answering him. The Premier thus defended the war and annexation. "The present Government found no proof of the charge that this was an unjust war. Most certainly Indian funds should be expended on behalf of Indian interest, and it was in the name of Indian interest that the war and annexation were justified. While cordially agreeing that we should respect the sentiment of nationality, he could not take it as an absolute rule of guidance. In this case annexation was required for the safety of our own frontier and people. It was not to extend trade, or gratify passion, or flatter mere ambition, but because a door was in danger of being opened which would have brought into India intrigue, danger, insecurity, loss of happiness, and loss of prosperity to masses of the people." If this argument is held good, Mr. Gladstone should annex Afghanistan without any further delay. When he came into power six years ago he should, instead of evacuating Kandahar, have incorporated the whole of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire. He can not deny that the annexation of Afghanistan is required for the safety of our frontier. The Government may not choose to believe it, but it is nevertheless a hard fact that Russian intrigues are as prevalent at Kabul now as they were in the days of Shere Ali. On our North-Western frontier a door is open for bringing intrigue and danger into the country. But Mr. Gladstone does not think it necessary to close that door by annexing Afghanistan. It must not be understood that we are advocating the incorporation of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire. Our columns testify that we have always bitterly opposed such a measure. We say all this merely to show how weak was the position assumed by Mr. Gladstone to justify the war and annexation. Here we have another striking proof of the truth of the saying that Conservatives and Liberals profess different principles, but they both do the same thing.

EDWARD THOMAS, C. I. E.

THE cause of oriental numismatics and history has sustained a grievous loss by the death, on the 10th ultimo, of Mr. Edward Thomas, C. I. E. For well nigh forty years he worked, steadily and arduously, to carry on researches which are to most men uninviting and painful, but which had for their object the elucidation of a subject which was of the utmost importance to the history of this country; and the success he achieved was great. He was unquestionably *facile princeps* in the department of knowledge which he had made his own, and his essays form standard works of reference to the students of Indian antiquities. Born in London on December 31 1873, he was early nominated to a writership, and obtained his education in the Haileybury College, where he distinguished himself by his devotion to his studies, and endeared himself to his fellow students who cherished the warmest feeling of friendship for him ever after. He arrived at Calcutta at the early age of 19 years, during the administration of Lord William Bentinck, and went through his noviciate in office business on the Kumaoon Hills which then had been but recently added to the dominions of the East India Company. The date of his arrival in India was 1832, and it was the time when James Prinsep was creating a great sensation in India by his wonderful discoveries in numismatics and epigraphy. Mr. Thomas was particularly attracted by them, and turned his attention to the same line of studies. He was, however, never strong in health, and his official duties left him little time to carry on much independent research in localities where the means and appliances for it were all but totally wanting. After some district work in the North Western Provinces, he was transferred to the Punjab, then a new acquisition, where there was a heavy demand for great activity and administrative capacity, but he was not unequal to the task, and he so distinguished himself that Lord Dalhousie offered him the post of Foreign Secretary in succession to Sir Henry Elliot. Mr. Thomas could not, however, avail himself of the kind offer. His health, never very stout, had suffered much by hard work in the Punjab, and furlough to England was imperative. On his return to India he held the office of a District Judge successively in Delhi, Saugor and Benares, and retired on the pension of his rank in 1855. While in India he contributed several papers on Indian numismatics to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and after his retirement he did not stop his contributions to it, although the Journals of the Royal Asiatic and the Numismatic Society of London offered him greater attractions. Altogether 18 papers appear against his name in the Index of the Calcutta Society. In European periodicals he contributed as many more. These papers have the rare merit of being very accurate and honest. There is no indication in them of any thing like froth and flash and ostentatious display of learning. A studious worker, his sole aim was to elucidate Indian history by the irrefragable evidence of coins and inscriptions, and he handled the facts at his disposal with the utmost care and diligence, to avoid misrepresentation. He had the rare merit, too, of being open to conviction, and of receiving corrections from persons who have the misfortune of being generally scouted by European scholars for their sin of color. In illustration of this remark we may note that on one occasion he read a name on a coin to be Krananda, and published it in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra soon after found a similar coin, and commenting on it, in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, said Mr. Thomas' reading was wrong, and the name was unmistakably Kunanda. Instead of being offended at this, as many Englishmen would be, Mr. Thomas wrote a letter to the Doctor, thanking him for the correction, and accepted it as the right reading in his subsequent writings. A few of his essays are practieally revisions of his previous opinions. He never held himself bound by an opinion if he found it to be untenable by the light of subsequent research; and hence it is that he wrote several times on the same subject. The wide range of his knowledge of Indian antiquities is displayed in his edition of the essays of James Prinsep, to which none could have done greater justice than what he did, and it may safely be said that no antiquarian work has found an abler and more conscientious editor. His services to Sir Henry Elliots' work on the Mahomedan Historians, of which he was for a time joint editor with the late professor Dowson, were also great; but in it he did not, it is evident, feel himself quite at home, nor was there much room for the services of an enthusiastic antiquarian. His principal work is the History of the Pathan Sultans of India, as evidenced by their coinage, and it is the best monument of his high scholarship and varied knowledge. His essay on the Gupta Kings and their era, published in the Archæological Survey Report of Western India, and his dissertation on Ancient Indian Weights and Measures, in the first volume of the International Numismata Orientalia of which he was the principal editor, are also works of great merit, and deserving of high praise. His reputation as a high authority on all matters connected with Indian antiquities and history was wide spread and thoroughly well deserved, and the honors bestowed on him by the Royal Society of London, the French Institute, the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburgh and the Bengal Asiatic Society were fitting rewards for his long, arduous, and successful labours as a student of oriental history.

THE EPIGRAPHIC HOBBY.

IN HIS reply to the address presented him the other day, Sir Richard Garth expressed great anxiety about finding suitable occupation for the educated among the rising generation. The problem how to make high education practical and profitable engages the attention of other leading Europeans in the country. The last Convocation address of Mr. Grant-Duff dwells on it at considerable length. It is said our Viceroy also takes a deep interest in the question. Certain it is that in the Resolution on the education of Europeans and Eurasians in this country he condemned the present Entrance Course of the Calcutta University as impractical and malign, and enjoined a healthy system which, though easy, has been approved as equivalent to the Entrance standard in regard to the distribution of the loaves and fishes of the State. Doubtless there was a time when Lord Lawrence ruled that high education should be imparted to those only who sought it for itself, and not for any pecuniary benefit that may be derived from it; but that theory has long since been exploded, and a healthier, better, and more utilitarian idea prevails everywhere. We were not a little surprised, therefore, when we heard that, under the inspiration of the Bengal Government, the Syndicate of the Calcutta University had recommended Epigraphy and Palæography as subjects of study in our colleges. It is difficult to conceive any thing more unprofitable from a pecuniary point of view than these subjects, and from an historical or literary standpoint it is of doubtful utility. Beyond two assistants on twenty rupees or so which Mr. Fleet, the Government epigraphist, requires for the next two or three years, it is difficult to concieve where or when there can be a demand for the services of an epigraphist, even on the pay of a copyist, and, as the rate at which ancient inscriptions are discovered in Hindustan proper does not reckon a dozen a year, and year after year this rate will be greatly reduced, and in a decade or so will cease altogether, for there will be nothing left to discover, it is the height of folly to make epigraphy a subject of scholastic study, and a positive mischievousness to make our young men devote their time to it. Palæography is even more worthless, for it does not even subserve the cause of history. It may be a literary curiosity to know how different people in different parts of the country and at different times wrote the same letters differently through neglect and other causes, but it cannot by any stretch of imagination be made a part of ordinary scholastic education. No man sitting deliberately to make education as unprofitable as possible could have hit upon two more effectual subjects than these for his purpose, and this is exactly what the Syndicate recommended and the Senate have accepted as a part of the University curriculum. Doubtless there is a safeguard in the proviso that the two subjects lumped

into one should be optional, for even our Senators could not be so lost to all sense of propriety as to make them compulsory; but the proviso is no other than what exists in regard to mathematics, or philosophy, or chemistry, and practically it makes epigraphy an alternative equivalent to mathematics or history or chemistry. Nor is this enough. Our Government felt that the right of option may stand in their way and mar the progress of their hobby (we cannot believe that they have a deliberate object in teaching that which will prove the least useful,) and so they have come forward to mislead unsophisticated youths by putting temptation before them. Mathematics and history and chemistry and philosophy are left to themselves, but epigraphy has a prize of five hundred rupees attached to it. It is always bad form to find fault with Government, but when a Government offers a rich prize to induce many to study what they would not otherwise think of, and provides the necessary staff for teaching what cannot possibly be useful to the taught, we are forced to say that they are doing what no judicious Government which has at heart the welfare of the people under it should do. We single out the Government because it is obvious that the Government is at the bottom of the movement. The chief officer of the Education Department distinctly announced at the Senate meeting the other day, that the Secretary of State had desired it and the Government wanted it, and the Vice-Chancellor, as the foremost representative of the Government, seconded it, and the Senate, composed principally of Government servants, could not but respond to the call with every manifestation of loyalty. Sir Barnes Peacock, when called upon in the Legislative Council to vote for a particular measure because theSecretary of State had sanctioned it, said "we sit not here to register the orders of the Secretary of State," but Calcutta Senators are not Sir Barnes Peacock, and they cannot be expected to act like him. As a matter of fact, in the present instance, the Secretary of State had given no order of the kind mentioned. When required to sanction the employment of a youngCivilian, Mr. Fleet, on a salary of Rs. 1400 a month, when his standing in the service would not entitle him to more than Rs. 900,Lord Kimberley,while sanctioning the project remarked that in works of the kind he would like to see the services of educated natives more largely utilized; but he said not a word to imply that he wants to introduce epigraphy as a subject of ordinary study in our colleges. The Government of Bengal is the real author of the project. When the Board of Studies in Arabic and Persian condemned the project on the ground that no one would take up the subject, because it would not be profitable, the Government devised the scheme of a prize which would tempt many to take it up, though it had nothing in itself to recommend it to the notice of our youths. And some of these days we shall have an opportunity of noticing a minute abolishing the Dacca College for the sake of introducing in the eastern districts a more practical and utilitarian system of instruction.

PROSPECTS OF THE GRADUATES.

SOME of the remarks made in the article entitled "a Small Cloud no bigger than a Man's Hand" published in our last issue, have startled some of our readers, and there have not been wanting some men of 'light and leading' who have openly denounced our statement about our graduates generally having decent situations to be quite wrong. The question at issue is of grave importance, and it is worth while looking a little deeply into it.Our remark as it stands—'there is no graduate without a decent situation who is morally and physically able and willing to have one'—is by itself not susceptible of positive proof. We have not, and no one has, counted the total number of the graduates now living, and it is impossible to ascertain the total number out of employ and the reasons for their present condition. Such a test is impossible of application, and the personal experience of individuals in such matters is the most fallacious possible. Those who rely upon it rely upon a broken reed. Our remark was casual, but what we meant by it was sufficiently indicated by the rider which followed, and which ran thus, "and the rate at which our University passes candidates (about 250 every year for a population of 100 millions) will never meet the actual wants of the country for centuries to come." The question raised was purely a statistical one—one of demand and supply—and viewed in that light we have no hesitation in repeating with all the emphasis possible, that our graduates are not without situations of some kind or other,—in other words the supply is not greater than the demand. Taking for granted that there is a steady demand in this country,as in all civilized countries, for graduates possessed of a certain amount of education, we go further and maintain that the supply is far short of the demand. The largest supply we ever had was during 1885, when the total of M. A.'s was 64 and of B. A.'s 311. This was for a population of 120 millions and not 100 millions as stated in our last issue, for our University supply is not intended for the Bengal provinces alone but likewise for the North West, Oudh, Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam and Ceylon; and it is not enough to meet the requirements of one-fourth of the teachers required for the three thousand English schools existing in those places, not to advert to candidates required for the learned professions. The demand everywere is for more graduate-teachers, and they cannot be found. The insufficiency of the supply, however, is best illustrated by comparison with Ireland, which is in many respects similar in condition to Bengal. With a population of 5½ millions (5,411,416) that country derives from the Dublin University alone a supply of over a hundred M. A's. From December 1882 to June 1883 the number was 104, and a large supply from the Roman Catholic Colleges of Maynooth,—say roughly over 200 a year. No one has yet said that the supply there is greater than the demand. On the contrary people insist that high education should be more largely extended there, and no one in his senses will deny that the ratio of 200 to 5,411,000 is infinitely greater, than 64 to 120 millions. Take Scotland next. It has a population of 3½ millions (3,360,018) and four Universities, of which Edinburgh passed 72 M. A.'s in 1885; Glasgow 119 from November 1884 to April 1885; Aberdeen 89 in 1884; and St. Andrews, 31,—or a total of 311 M. A.'s for a population of 3½ millions. It is likely that there is a greater demand for graduates in the two countries named than in India, but it is impossible to prove by any mode of argument, or by any appeal to fact,that the difference in the demand is so great as is indicated by the figures above given.Those who will hold that64 to 120,000,000 is the same as 311 to 3,360,018, are not open to reason. The way in which the Bengal graduates are taken up was shown with great clearness and precision in the evidence of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra before the Education Commission, and we copy it here for the benefit of our readers. The 25th question of the Commission was, "Do educated natives in your province readily find remunerative employment?" and in reply the Doctor said:

> Yes, they do. No man fairly educated need be in want of a livelihood if he is willing and able to work. Of course,all the appointments available are not of high, or of the same value; but no reasonable person could expect such a state of things in any civilised country. Mere learning is not a passport to the highest offices any where; many barristers long for small briefs in circuit courts in England who are as learned, or more so, than the Judges before whom they desire to plead. There can be only one "woolsack" in a country, but no one in his senses would suggest that there should not be more than one individual fit for it in a community. Exceptions there are, but as a general rule every boy goes, or is sent, to school to better his condition. No poor boy in a low condition in life ever thinks of remaining after his education, in the condition and trade of his parents. Every soldier who accepts the magic "shilling" in England looks to a marshal's baton as his goal. Nor does this imply an unhealthy state of things, and no one need feel any anxiety about it. Were every person in India to earn a B. A. or an M. A. degree, still the case would not be one for regret, as under such circumstances the B. A.'s. and the M. A.'s. would soon settle themselves to their respective callings. As a matter of fact, however, the supply in India at present is not in excess of the demand—nay, itis not even equal to the demand. Confining my attention to Bengal, I find that the Calcutta University last year passed a total of 233 graduates. Of these, 3 were passed in civil engineering, 9 in medicine, 37 in law, 36 in M.A., and 148 in B.A. To notice them *seriatim*. No one will, I believe, hold 3 civil engineers a year too many for a population of 120 millions, for which the University has to provide. The country has to import 30 engineers from Cooper's Hill College every year, and these could easily be dispensed with if it had an adequate indigenous supply. For the 9 medical men there are three hundred jails, dispensaries and hospitals in the country—and a very unhealthy, malarious country—peopled by 60 millions of persons requiring frequent medical advice. For the 37 graduates in law, there are 50 zillahs in Bengal alone, leaving the North-West and Oudh out of consideration; and 10 to 15 different kinds of courts in each zillah, or say 600 in all. Allowing 5 Vakils to each court, the total would be 3,000. Were the obituary among Vakils in each Zillah to amount to 1 only, the number of Vakils required for Bengal would be 50, against a supply of 37, showing a deficit of 13. To prepare 37 B. L.'s., a hundred B A.'s., must study law for two years, the ratio of passed students being about one-third of the total of candidates. Now, if we deduct 100 from the total 148, there remains a balance of 48 B. A.'s. to be otherwise disposed of. Now, supposing that every one of these 48 looked for Government employment (a very unjustifiable supposition), they may be all easily disposed of in the subordinate executive and the educational services. There are upwards of 500 officers in the different grades of the Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Magistrates, Tehsildars, &c., and, as the average period of service is 25 years, the ratio of retirements must be 20 per annum; and between death, dismissal, and other causes, 20 more may be safely calculated upon. These give a total of 40 per annum. The total of teacherships for which B. A.'s. are, or should be, selected may be reckoned at 2,000, and the annual number of recruits required for this body would be 108. These figures would give a total of 148 B. A.'s., for which we have a supply of only 48. This is independent of the requirements of the Governments of Assam and the United Provinces, for which another 148 recruits are unquestionably required. There are then several colleges, schools, private tutorships, and other walks in life where the services of educated men are required, and for which the educational institutions of the country can at present make no adequate provision. There are still the 36 M. A.'s. to dispose of, and for them there are at least 100 Munsiffs in the different Governments named, requiring from 60 to 70 recruits every year. Of course, the manner of disposal I have shown above is not exactly what takes place, or can take place; but the totals clearly prove that our present supply of graduates is not at all sufficient for our wants. It is worthy of note, too, that from certain statistics lately published by Babu Krishnachandra Ray, it appears that out of a total of 1,712 B.A.'s. passed by the Calcutta University, since its foundation, only 525 have accepted Government service, and the rest have found employment elsewhere. The supply of B. A.'s. is dependent upon the supply of candidates yielded by our high schools, and any reduction in the number of high schools must necessarily reduce the supply of the former.

> It is to be admitted that in the above calculations I have made no provision for the men who are plucked and who crowd every walk in life, and by their applications for situations produce in the minds of superior officers of Government a wrong impression of the alleged glut in the market. It is difficult to enter into any detail regarding these; but, seeing that the total of the candidates who pass the Entrance test gives an average of 1,500 out of whom some 250 rise to degrees, there are just 1,250 half-educated men who have to be provided for every year, and this is certainly not a large number for the requirements of a community of 129 millions. A greater number is produced every year between Ireland and Scotland amidst a population of 9 millions.

Mr. Grant-Duff in his last Convocation address dwelt at great length on the various ways and means by which occupation can be found for graduates, and we are told that our noble Viceroy has lately turned his attention to the subject. If they will eschew wicked advice, and take the above facts carefully into consideration, they will find that there is no cause for anxiety about the prospects of the graduates on the score of number, however there is on account of the heads of departments nursing the idea of taking care of Dawbs.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE ARE very glad to learn that the Viceregal festivities on the way from Calcutta to Simla will be considerably curtailed and that His Excellency has wisely abandoned the idea of indulging largely in shooting excursions. The Viceroy's late illness at Lucknow and His Excellency's indisposition on his return from Burma have been sources of considerable anxiety, and it would be a matter of great regret if His Excellency were to be tempted over again to subject himself to over-exertion and exposure, particulary during this part of the year. His Excellency leaves the Presidency to-morrow. Great preparations are in progress to give His Excellency a fitting reception at Durbhanga. Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Umballa, and Pinjore will be visited on the way.

HER EXCELLENCY the Countess of Dufferin, we are glad to see, has been going about visiting the ladies of some of the leading families of Calcutta. OnWednesday last, Her Excellency paid a visit to the ladies of the family of Raja Rajendro Narain Deb, of Sobha Bazar, on which occasion several other European ladies were also present. On Saturday Her Excellency honored the ladies of the family of Maharaja Narendra Krishna with a visit. Her Ladyship by her suavity and winning grace makes a favourable impression whereever she goes. We are glad that European ladies of position and attainments are beginning to recognise the fact that such friendly interchange of feeling, as is, implied in these visits, is the surest means of uniting the ruler and the ruled in stronger bonds of amity. The efforts of Mrs. Ilbert and Mrs. Amir Ali in this direction are also very praiseworthy.

IT IS a feature of the learned professions that juniors get on very badly while seniors are literally overstocked with business. The result is that it is not the juniors alone that have to suffer, but the public at large as well, as their interests are not taken adequate care of by overworked and jaded seniors. This is true of medicine and law alike; but the pernicious effects are felt more keenly in the case of the latter than of the former. Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court lately had occasion of deprecating the existing practice of having the whole of the business of the Court concentrated in the hands of half a dozen leading members of the bar, a practice "which not only has the effect of making the fortunate few unable to give sufficient time to their clients' interests, but which has the still more serious consequence of delaying the business of the Court." The *Times of India* thinks that "the Bench might exercise a stricter discipline in the matter complained of. By expressing their disapproval of such practices, by refusing to grant postponements to suit the convenience of counsel, and by cutting short futile examination and prolific arguments, a great deal might be done towards remedying existing abuses and towards restoring the public confidence in the exercise of justice." There is a good deal of truth in the *Times*' saying, but there is some doubt whether our contemporary's suggestions, if carried out, would bring the "seniors" to their proper sense of duty. We must not forget that such a practice of summary dismissal would not very materially affect the gentlemen of the long robe and the sufferers would be the poor litigants whose insensate anxiety to retain the biggest practising barristers will bring them to grief. If they understood their business well they would much rather engage clever juniors who have time to study their case properly than the big seniors, who can at best bestow a passing glance on the many folioed briefs as the case comes on and tell his client or the attorney patronisingly that he cannot come just when he is most wanted, because forsooth he is elsewhere engaged and particularly because he has not the ability or inclination of dividing himself in halves. If they are conscientious men they ought at once to refuse to accept a brief which they cannot do proper justice to, having regard to the work already in hand. They would by following this noble course help their juniors considerably and save the poor clients a great deal of inconvenience and loss. The court is practically helpless in the matter, and summary dismissals and refusal to grant postponements can injure the parties only. We trust the Calcutta bar will take note of the utterances of Justice Scott, for the practice here seems to be still more objectionable than in Bombay

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THE ALLAHABAD PAPER'S advocacy and the support of the non-official community of the North-Western Provinces have gone for nothing. The claims of Justice Douglas Straight to the Chief Justiceship of Allahabad have been set aside. Mr. W. R. Kennedy has been appointed to succeed Sir William Comer Petheram at Allahabad. All that the public here knows about Mr. Kennedy is that he is a Q. C. and a barrister of some standing in England. The Chief Justice elect may, for aught we know, turn out to be an excellent selection, but sufficient reasons have certainly not been shown for setting aside Mr. Straight's claim.

SIR WILLIAM COMER PETHERAM took his seat for the first time on the bench of the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday last. His Lordship sat with Mr. Justice Macpherson, on the Appellate Side. A large number of Barristers, Attorneys and others assembled when his Lordship took his seat, and the Advocate General welcomed his Lordship on behalf of the bar, to which his Lordship replied in fitting terms. We welcome his Lordship on behalf of the public, and hope that by the administration of even-handed justice and by advancing the cause of the children of the soil, His Lordship will gain the esteem and gratitude of those whose interest His Lordship has been entrusted with.

ON HIS transfer to the Indian Secretariat Mr. A. P. Macdonell has resigned his seat in the Bengal Council. It is not yet known as to who succeeds him in the Council, but there can be little doubt that a Secretary's place will not be permitted to be taken by a non-Secretary.

THE increase of work of the Presidency Small CauseCourts does not necessarily mean an increase in the gains of the Government from these Courts, which seem to be gradually falling off. The figures in respect of the Calcutta Small Cause Court will bear us out. Although the number of suits instituted during the last year was over 31,000, the net amount of costs received was about a lac of rupees, or about Rs. 12,000 less than in the previous year. The conclusion, therefore, is that although the number of suits is on the increase, the amount of the claims involved is on the decrease, which would seem to imply that the enlarged jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts under the new Small Cause Courts Act, is not as fully availed of as the legislature had anticipated. We are, however, of opinion that this falling off in the gains should not stand in the way of an additional Judge being provided, which it is rumoured, will be the outcome of the late mysterious visits of Justices Wilson and Trevelyan. The decrease in the amount of the claims certainly does not mean a proportionate falling off in the amount of work actually to be done. We draw attention to the fact, lest it should appear to the Government that it is not desirable to appoint an additional Judge.

REUTER telegraphs that Lord Randolph Churchill has given notice that he will move an amendment that it is desirable to conclude the Parliamentary Enquiry into the Government of India within a reasonable time and that the Committee of Enquiry should not exceed fourteen in number. Another telegram says that Sir Roper Lethbridge has withdrawn the amendment of which he gave notice in favour of Lord Randolph Churchill's amendment. It is difficult to see what relation the one amendment bears to the other, and Sir Roper's amendment must have been withdrawn out of regard to party exigencies. Sir Roper would have demanded the same thing which the British Indian Association prayed for in their memorial, namely, that it should be arranged to examine witnesses in India, and we fail to see how that object can be gained by Lord Churchill's amendment. It is needless to try to guess the issue of the noble Lord's amendment, but if any time be named, it seems to us, it should not be a very short one. A smaller committee would no doubt be stronger and more workable, as Lord Churchill seems to think, but we would object to any reduction in the number already sanctioned, on the broad ground that party opinion and party ideas cannot be otherwise fairly balanced. The notice of these amendments would seem to imply that the conclusions arrived at by Parliament are by no means yet final, and if proper representations were made, it would not yet be impossible to have some of the more objectionable features in the constitutition of the Committee eliminated.

WE LEARN with regret that Apa Saheb, the able and enlightened Regent of Kolhapore, died of pneumonia on the20th instant.On the death of the last Chief of Kolhahpore the deceased was selected by Sir James Fergusson to superintend the administration as regent. How well and how satisfactorily he did his duty is well known to all. His son was adopted by the Maharanee and received recognition by Government as the Raja of Kolhapore. His enlightened administration gave great satisfaction and the State of Kolhapore justly came to be regarded as a model State. It was only the other day that we congratulated the regent on the abolition of certain oppressive impcsts, and to-day we have to mourn his death.

POOR Sir Harry Prendargast is, it seems, not to be allowed to enjoy the benefits of his conquest of Burma, forGeneral White takes his place inUpper Burma from April next. Nor can he, according to a Madras correspondent, return to the Hydrabad command, as he has already served out his full term there. Under these circumstances he will have probably no other alternative open to him than of returning to Europe with the hard earned new feather to his cap, the empty knighthood. He will return home a sober and wiser man, deploring that good luck has not attended him for another five years, which some people confidently believed it would, and inly cursing the rules which the Home authorities insist on being strictly observed, irrespective of all claims on the score of superior merits or useful service.

THE SERIOUS illness of Dewan Ananta Ram of Kashmir has given reits to some speculation as to who his *locum tenens* will be. Dewan Luchman Das, whose measures of reforms we noticed with pleasure in a recent issue, was pointed out as the temporary incumbent, and it was at one time thought that Babu Nilambar Mookerjee, the able and enlightened minister of the Maharaja, had some chances of getting it.But the claims of both these gentlemen have been overlooked,and Dewan Govind Sahai has been appointed to officiate for Ananta Ram. The new Dewan comes from the same family as the late Dewan Kripa Ram, and is an enlightened minister. Too careful supervision cannot be exercised against jobbery in Kashmir at the present critical moment, and we can only hope that the best available man in the field has been selected to do the onerous duties of Dewan

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THE VICEROY has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be fellows of the Calcutta University. L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., H. J.S Cotton, Esq, C. S., E. White, Esq., C. S., Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali, K. M. Chatterjee, Esq, B. A., Surgeon C. J. H. Warden, Pundit Ajudhya Nath, J. Van Someron Pope, Esq M. A., J. Mann. Esq, Revd. A. W. Atkinson, M. A., Baboo Golap Chunder Sirkar, M. A., Baboo Jogendra Chandra Ghose, Kazi Sayud Reza Hossein, and Baboo Tara Prasanna Roy.

THE COUNTESS of Dufferin Fund is, it is satisfactory to note, gaining fresh accession of strength every day. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have become Vice-Patron and Vice-Patroness respectively of theAssociation. Pundit Sailajananda Ojha, the High priest of Baidyanath, whose excellent brochure on the usefulness of the fund we noticed some time ago

proposes, we are glad to hear, to present gold and silver medals to the best medical female students belonging to the higher classes of the Hindoo communiaty.

MR. H MILLETT, Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, avails himself of his furlough from the first proximo, when Mr. G. C. Sconce, the Officiating Second Judge, may act as Chief Judge, Mr. Thomas Jones as Second Judge, Baboo Sreenath Roy as Third Judge, and Mr. Ackworth, of the Calcutta Bar, is probably to officate as Fourth Judge.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE left Calcutta on Monday last. The Maharaja had a short private interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at 3 o'clock that day, when he took leave of Lord Dufferin. His Highness will not go to Jeypore direct, but will proceed to Brindabun, whence he will travel with his mother and other ladies to bathe in the sacred *Tribeni*, and return to Brindabun. He goes to Jeypore after a week or ten days.

IT gives us great pleasure to notice that the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, is doing its work with praiseworthy deligence and is making year after year very marked progress. On its Board of Directors we find such distinguished native names as Roghunath Narayan Khote, Cumaruddin Tyabjee, Nanabhai Byramjee Jeebjeebhoy and D. Shroff. The eleventh Annual Report of the Company has been sent to us, and the figures given there are as satisfactory as could be desired in regard to so young and recently established a company. The funds of the company stood at Rs. 14,41,421, in 1884 and at 18,81,202 in 1885, showing an increase of nearly four lacs and forty thousand rupees. Duringt he last year 2,047 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring the sum of Rs. 59,15600, and of this number 1,591 have resulted in policies covering the sum of Rs, 44,30,900, and yielding an additional income of Rs. 2,21,533-14-0. The total number of policies on the books of the Company, exclusive of those that had lapsed, was 5,937, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 1,84,61,950, and realising in annual premia Rs. 8,15,2685-5. Of the sum assured Rs. 14,77, 500 had been re-assured, and promissory notes remained outstanding for Rs. 1,03,797-11-2. The total amount of premia received on the policies of life assurance in force less debts thereon was Rs. 7,31,675-2-0; and the total income of the Company from all sources was Rs. 7,95,478-13-11, 48 claims on death of assured members, amounting to Rs. 1,64,560-15-10 had been paid during the year, of which sum Rs. 16,500 had been recovered by re-assurance. The total number of claims since the commencement was 150, including four endowments, amounting to Rs. 5,59,876-12-0 of which Rs. 1,16,473-1-6 were reassured. The total expenditure of the Company has been Rs. 3,45,400-8-8, which includes Rs. 56,489-11-1 for re-assurances and Rs1,59,816-8 for payment of claims, pensions and surrenders, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 4,50,078-5-3. The Directors recommend a dividend on the paid-up capital for the past year at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on shares allotted before 31 st December 1882, and 5 per cent. on those subsequently alloted. From the progress that has been made since the third valuation, the Directors are warranted in expecting very favourable and satsfactory results, notwithstanding their moderate rates of premia for assurance. Although the Company has only been in existence for eleven years, prudent management and the introduction of such improvements of practice as have from time to time commended themselves to the Directors, have placed it in the foremost rank among life assurance societies. We are told that there are only ten offices ranging from 37 to 70 years old, whose annual income from premia are as large as that of the Oriental Company, whilst the new premia of the Oriental is much greater than forty-three life offices in Great Britain, some of which have been in operation for upwards of three-quarters of a century.

THE number of applications made this year for the Government Agricultural scholarships is not, we are told, a very large one. And we are not surprised that it is so, considering that the prospect of those gentlemen who have already returned from Cirencester does not seem to be a very bright and promising one. During the last year, we know, a young gentleman who had accepted a scholarship, refused to go because he had an opening in the Subordinate Executive Service, and he think not see that he would do much better on his return from England.

THE rules for the selection of a candidate for the State Scholarship assigned to the University of Calcutta have been published. The selection will ordinarily take place in June every year, and the candidates must have passed the M. A. Examination or the B. A. and must be under 21. A very wholesome rule has been introducted to the effect that no application will be entertained unless the candidate has previously obtained the consent of his guardian to proceed to England which will prevent much heart-burning and unpleasantness in Hindoo families that might otherwise have arisen. We are really glad that the educational authorities are determined not to put a premium on disregard of parental authority. The candidates must also produce certificates of good conduct, health, and knowledge of the English language. The last condition appears to be somewhat absurd in the case of young men who have obtained the degree of M. A. of our University. The Senior Board of Examiners will submit the result of the Examination. The rule that candidates competing but not selected shall be ineligible for competition in any subsequent year does not seem to have been very happily conceived. It will press with unnecessary severity on really meritorious students who may have failed in their first attempt for some reasons that may not have been under their control. Some of the proposed rules, will not, we understand, apply to the selection for 1886. The applications will be received by the Registrar up to the end of May, and the names of the candidates will be submitted to a Committee of three members of the Syndicate who will recommend one of the candidates to the Vice-Chancellor for selection.

MORE honors for our distinguished townsman, Rai Kanailal Dey, Bahadur. The authorities of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, have presented him a bronze medal and a certificate of the First 'Degree of Merit' for scientific publications in Bengali. A certificate of Honorable Mention has also been presented to his son, Babu Preolal Dey. for the superior excellence of his non-alcoholic Lime Juice. A worthy son of a worthy father.

THE festivities at Palta on the 26th instant were, it appears, not intended to celebrate the Hindu Saturnalia. Nor was it intended for the discovery of the truth at the bottom of a well, though there was a great deal of craning of the neck, and poking and peering about a large well there, which suggested to a wag the idea that our Ruler and Lord Mayor and aldermen had lost the trace of truth and were fruitlessly hunting for it there. No, the object was pure holiday making, and, as usual in our pinchbeck days, it was dignified by the high-sounding name of throwing open the new main for the doubling of the water supply of Calcutta. As a matter of fact, the distributaries have not yet been laid, the necessary engines are not yet set up—some of the appliances are yet in England—and the main cannot work for two years to come; but there was no harm done by getting up a jubilee in its name, and bringing together fractious elements to reconcile with each other, or celebrating a reconciliation. The speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on the occasion, was overflowing with milk and honey, and it has already sufficed to mollify the tone of one of our contemporaries. If things will go on in this happy-go-lucky style for eleven months more we could safely count upon the accession of a grand work of art cast in bronze from the guns lately taken in Burma. Of the formal part of the ceremony we know not what to say. The reporters have said nothing in the daily press, and a guest whom we asked for information said he heard a slight gurgling at the bottom of a well, and nothing more. It is said, we may expect an accession of two million gallons of water to our town supply at no distant date. By the way, there seems to be some misunderstanding about the identity of the Civil Servant whose obstinacy and determination His Honor praised so highly. Some say it was Mr. Harrison, others name Sir Stuart Hogg. We are not in the confidence of His Honor, but we may safely guess he meant the late Mr. H. V. Schalch, who first projected the water-supply scheme.

AT THE last meeting of the Bengal Council the Chowkidari Bill was passed. The amendments moved by Mr. Bose and Babu Joy Prakash Lal for the elimination of the objectionable clauses were, as usual when the people of this country move amendments, lost.

REVIEW.

Six Lectures on Practical Nursing. By Mrs. Courtney Ilbert, Calcutta, Printed by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, 1885.

We have much pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to this excellent little guide to "Practical Nursing." It is a reprint of half a dozen lectures delivered at Simla before an audience consisting mainly of ladies. The authoress, with the modesty and difidence natural to her sex, very naively introduces her lectures with saying that she does not "propose to make these classes ambulance classes," because she does not "know enough to attempt to follow the syllabus required for ambulance classes." But one who has gone through the little treatise with any attention has not failed to notice the masterly way in which every difficulty has been successfully grappled, and most judicious advice given to meet every contingency. The judicious avoidance of scientific terms and the popular way of exposition are what have struck us most, lay readers that we are. So simple is the style and withal so fascinating that one cannot resist the temptation of reading through the book at one stretch, from the modest little preface to the form of the Nurse's diary given in the appendix. We would ask our readers to open a page at random and mark the matter it contains, and we doubt not but that he will be at once convinced that over and above being blessed with a truly tender heart the authoress has, what is so rare among her sex, a complete mastery over scientific details. Let him look at the way in which she explains circulation, or condemns certain prevailing "sick-room habits," or puts down her terse and matter-of-fact "general notes," and then let him say whether the book does, or does not, more than repay perusal.

It would be we believe doing simple justice to the humane efforts of the authoress to say that her lectures should commend themselves to every household in India, and, that her advices should be taken to heart by every one entrusted with the tending of the sick and the wounded. An opportune corollary to Her Excellency Lady Dufferin's benevolent scheme, they will no doubt be highly appreciated everywhere. Our Indian sisters, who are so noted for their self-sacrificing devotion to tending the sick in their own households, and whose presence by the bedside of the sick is such a blessing to the sufferer —who are such ministering angels in the hour of pain —should be the first to welcome this little book. The advice given in it, with a slight modification here and there to adapt them to local habits and modes of life, would render it a most accessible guide. National prejudices and beliefs, though often helpful, are nevertheless at times fallacious, being founded upon insufficient data or faulty generalization, and Mrs Ilbert's lectures will serve greatly to shun what are faulty and to teach much that is beneficial. We heartily wish some one will take an early opportunity, of translating them into the vernacular, to render the Lectures easily accessible to the ladies of our nation We long for the time when we may have a number of Sisters Dora in our midst.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD Randolph Churchill's amendment on the subject of Indian Enquiry which we have noticed elsewhere, will it is said, be strongly supported by the Conservatives.

MR. BRIGHT has had an interview with Mr. Gladstone with the object of arranging a compromise in regard to the Irish question. But the practical solution of the question in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, must be yet very far off. Whatever Mr. Bright's hold may be on Mr. Gladstone, he cannot count to win over those who disagree from the Premier in his novel method of settling the Irish difficulties.

HER Majesty the Queen on the25th instant laid the foundation-stone of a Medical Hall on the Thames embankment, which is to be erected conjointly by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. It is satisfactory to see that Her Majesty is once more taking to public affairs. Her Majesty's opening the present Parliament in person gave general satisfaction and it is expected that much of the mischief that was being done, owing to Her Majesty's practical retirement from public life, will be effectively put an end to.

MR. EARDLEY Norton who has been retained for the prisoners in the Garstin assault case appealed to the Madras High Court on the 23rd instant for the release on bail of the Zamindar of Bodynaichanoor who is implicated in the case, pending the trial. An order has been issued to the Magistrate of Madura to show cause why bail will not be allowed. Meanwhile an applicatiot. was made to have the case transferred to Madras or some other district than Madura. But as the Government legal officers could not decide who should oppose the application, the matter was postponed till Tuesday, when the bail and transfer will be decided.

IT was at one time expected that Prince Alexander will yield in the matter of his demand to be made Governor-General of Roumelia for life. But he has informed the Porte that he cannot accept a five years' Govenror-Generalship of Roumelia, and adheres to his demand to be appointed for life. The Constantinople British Ambassador has been instructed by his Government to assure the Sultan of the friendly disposition of the British Government towards his Imperial Majesty, and to state that Sir H. Drummond Wolff's mission will not be hurriedly terminated. The war spirit is still in the ascendant in Athens, and active warlike preparations continue to be made by the Government of Greece without cessation. Unremiting activity continues in the arsenals and dockyards at Athens. Two classes of Greek army reserves have been called out for service immediately. All the Great Powers, with the exception of Russia, have accepted the proposal made by Italy that Prince Alexander should be appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for an indefinite period. The Russian Ambassador at Rome has informed Count Robilant that the Rusian Government declines to accept the proposal made by Italy, that Prince Alexander should be appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for an indefinite period.

THE TRAFALGAR Square and other English riots are not without their effect on the continent. There have been serious riots at Liege which have been followed by a strike ahd rioting among the Belgian colliers. Frequent conflicts between the troops and rioters have taken place. Socialism is rampant every where.

IN the House of Commons on the 22nd instant Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War, in reply to a question, said that the British Government had resolved, upon their own responsibility, to withdraw the outposts of the British forces on the Nile to Assouan, and that Wadi Halfa would be held by Egyptian troops. The Goverument, he said, would make a further statement on the subject in proper time.

IN the House of Representatives, Washington, on Saturday before last, there was a debate upon Mr. Bland's Bill for the free coinage of silver, which provides that all holders of silver bullion can have it coined into standard silver dollars upon the same terms and conditions as those on which gold is now coined for private holders; that standard silver dollars shall be the unit of account and the standard of value in the same manner as is now provided for gold dollars, and shall be legal tender for all debts, public or private, except where otherwise stipulated; that silver certificates may be issued for all silver dollars deposited: that the present law providing for the purchase of silver bullion for monthly coinage shall be repealed; and that the Secretary to the Treasury shall make rules for enforcing this Act.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in moving the army estimates, said that the increase was due to the requirements of India and Egypt. The occupation of Egypt, he said, was an unfair strain on the British army. He hoped to reduce the army of occupation to 8,000 men this year. With respect to recruiting, he said it was at present very satisfactory.

THE MAYANCHOUNG Poonghee, the leading spirit of the Shwegyin rebellion, has been captured in the Tounghoo district by the Christian Karens, armed with muskets, and sent up from Rangoon for the purpose. The Poonghee who was killed a few weeks ago in the Beeling district, and who was mistaken for the Mayanchoung, was probably another Poonghee from the same monastery. Satisfactory news is coming from the Henzadah and Maubin districts. One large gang has been broken up near Kyoukpyan, and another has been defeated and dispersed near Donabyew. General Prendergast telegraphs that the rebels to the north of Yemethen have been dispersed, and that he is returning to Rangoon, reaching the town probably on Friday.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* hears on reliable authority that dakaiti in the interior of Upper Burma is as rampant as ever, if it is not positively increasing; and that, unless small police and military posts of from 30 to 100 men are established throughout the districts in strategic positions, and commanding radii of 15 miles to protect the villages, villagers will probably soon be compelled to side with the dakaits who are now overrunning the country.

WE ARE much concerned to hear that Mr. Gladstone is indisposed. The burden of age and work is evidently too much for him and the political prospects before him are all but cheerful. He could not appear in the House on the 25th and Sir W. V. Harcourf Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government would make a statement to the House on the 8th April respecting the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone has, however, according to a later telegram fully recovered fron the cold from which he was suffering, and attended on the 26th the House of Commons and took part in the debates, which were not of an importrnt character. Replying to a question, the Premier said that the purport of the statement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced the day before would be made to Parliament on April 8, will be regarding the introduction of the Bill for the future government of Ireland.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 24th March, 1886.

GENERAL.—Mr. G. K. Leyon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Luson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore sub-division of that district.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Midnapore on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Session Judge, Nuddea.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Naraingunge sub-division of that district.

Baboo Ram Narain Bancrjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to have charge of the Soopole sub-division of that district.

Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookeerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Soopole, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Ranaghat sub-division of that district.

Baboo Ram Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

In modification of the order dated the 11th instant, Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Durbhunga.

Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehenabad, Gya, on leave, is transferred to the Rajshahye Division.

Baboo Komul Chunder Dutt is appointed to act as sub-Deputy Collector of Julpigoree, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Maude, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Barh, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act of 1870 in the district of Patna,

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, on leave, is transfered to the sudder station of the district of Noakholly.

Baboo Sita Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Denagepore, is allowed leave for three months with effect from the date on weich he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Dina Nath Dey Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagonge, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Tipperah.

Moulvie Mahomed Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Chittagange.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Muzufferpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Durbhunga.

Baboo Baroda Churn Mittra, M. A., is appointed to be a Probationer under the Statutory Civil Service Rules and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Pubna,

Mr. H. H. Heard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138, rule 2, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st April next.

Baboo Preo Nath Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred temporarily to Julpigoree, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Tangail Bench, in the district of Mymensingh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Hafez Mehamed Ali Khan. | Baboo Golok Chundra Rai.
Baboo Ananda Chandra Shaha.

Baboo Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tirhoot to be ordinarily stationed at Sitamarhi, during the absence, on furlough, of Baboo Gokul Chand, or until further orders.

The orders of the 16th February last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, appointing Baboo Nuffer Chander Bhutto, Subordidate Judge of Nuddea, and Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, to be temporarily Subordinate Judges of Bankoora and Moorshedabad respectively are cancelled.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Gangooly, Additional Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, is retransferred to Moorshedabad.

Baboo Bolae Chand, Additional Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, is transferred to Purneah.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Deb, Additional Munsif of Bhagulpore, is transferred to Gya.

Baboo Tej Chundra Mookerjee, Additional Munsif of Buxar, Shahabad, is transferred to Jungypore in the district of Moorshedabad.

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Sealed tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th "April 1886 for breaking Imported stone ballast at the Municipal Store Depots from April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

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5. Further information required can be obtained on application.

6. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHEE,
Superintendent Stores.

Calcutta. 23rd March 1886. 361

WANTED an editor for a tri-weekly paper. Salary Rs. 250. apply with testimonials to L. care of this office.

NOTIFICATION.

An examination of candidates to fill vacancies (present and future) in the staff of Extra Translators on the Court's establishment on the Appellate side, will be held at the High Court on Friday the 2nd April 1886, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Of the candidates who may pass in Urdu and Kythi-hindi two, of those who pass in Bengalee and Kythi-hindee two, of those who pass in Assamese and Bengalee one, and of those who pass in Uryah and Bengalee one, will be selected for appointment as probationers.

Forms of application for admission to the examination (in respect of which a fee of Rupees 10 will be charged) are obtainable, together with copies of the rules prescribing the texts for the examination, on application at the Office. The forms when duly filled up and accompanied by copies of certificates, will be received by the undersigned.

C. A. Wilkins.
Registrar.

High Court,
The 9th March 1886.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

TO BRICK-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The Commissioners having resolved to dispose of the Kotrung Brick-fields notice is hereby given that Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. have been instructed to sell the said Brick-fields by public auction at 12 o'clock on the 3rd of April 1886 unless previously disposed of by private contract. The brick-fields include all the buildings, plant and implement to be found thereon. The large stock of bricks now on the ground belonging to the Corporation can be taken over by the purchaser at fair rates if desired by him, otherwise they will all be removed by the Corporation as speedily as practicable and nothing will be left on the ground after the 30th September next, unless with the consent of the purchaser and on such terms as he may agree to.

Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Engineer to the Corporation.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

Calcutta,
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রায় গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীনাটক, নাগাষ্টকং, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা, বাসনাবর্ণনা, ভেড়ে খেড়ের গল্প, রাধাকৃষ্ণের উত্তর প্রত্যুত্তর, করদ্রুফ্থ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়,পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত,বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দীমিশ্রিত কবিতা, সত্যপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, খণ্ডকাব্য, গীতিকাব্য বঙ্গবাসী-ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বিরচিত এই সুবৃহৎ গ্রন্থাবলী প্রায় বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, পুরু, সুচিক্কণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ মনোহর সর্ব্বাঙ্গসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্ব্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

বঙ্গবাসী-সম্পাদকের তত্ত্বাবধানে, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের উৎসাহে, উদ্ভ্রান্তপ্রেম-প্রণেতা উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বিশেষ যত্ন এবং পরিশ্রমে এ গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

তাহার মোটামুটী একটী তালিকা, ১, সিদ্ধিদাতা গণেশমূর্ত্তি। ২, মহাদেব মূর্ত্তি। ৩, উগ্রচণ্ডা কৌষিকী মূর্ত্তি। ৪, সরস্বতী। ৫, মহারাজ কৃষ্ণচন্দ্রের রাজসভা। ৬, গঙ্গামূর্ত্তি। ৭, ময়ূর-বাহন কার্ত্তিক। ৮, মহামুনি ব্যাস। ৯, জগন্নাথ দেবের রথযাত্রা। ১০, অন্নপূর্ণার অন্নদান। ১১, একাধারে হরিহর মূর্ত্তি। ১২, শিবের বিবাহ। ১৩, ভগবতীর ব্যাসকে ছলনা। (দশমহাবিদ্যা।) ১৪, কালী। ১৫, তারা। ১৬, রাজরাজেশ্বরী। ১৭, ভুবনেশ্বরী। ১৮, ভৈরবী। ১৯, ছিন্নমস্তা। ২০, ধূমাবতী। ২১ বগলা মূর্ত্তি। ২২, মাতঙ্গী। ২৩, কমলা। ২৪, ভুবমোহিনী বিদ্যার মূর্ত্তি। ২৫, বর্দ্ধমান মহারাজের রাজসভা। ২৬, সুন্দরের সহিত মালিনীর সাক্ষাৎ। ২৭, বিদ্যাসুন্দরের প্রথম দর্শন। ২৮, বিদ্যার নিকট হইতে সুন্দরের বিদায়। ২৯, সুন্দরের সন্ন্যাসীবেসে রাজদর্শন। ৩০, চোর ধরা। ৩১, মশানে সুন্দর কর্ত্তৃক কালীস্তুতি। ৩২, চারি জাতীয় পুরুষ। ৩৩, চারি জাতীয় স্ত্রী। ৩৪, মানসিংহের সহিত প্রতাপাদিত্যের যুদ্ধ।—প্রভৃতি ৫০ খানি ছবিতে এ গ্রন্থ পূর্ণ হইয়াছে। স্থানাভাববশত সকল গুলির নাম করিলাম না। এই নূতন ধরণের নূতন চিত্র দেখিলে পাঠকের মন মোহিত হইবে।

বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটী সুবৃহৎ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালায় এপর্য্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে, সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনাইয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে যথ উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, ঐ সমস্ত মূর্ত্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সরল প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্দ্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন; এই গ্রন্থের মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টী ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) এক্ষণে

সুলভ মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা,

১লা বৈশাখের পর পূরা মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে সুলভ মূল্য ৩৲ তিন টাকা। ইহা ব্যতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজষ্টরী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজষ্টরি খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল ছবি রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা। ঐরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি সচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি সচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

গ্রাহকগণের নিকট নিবেদন, তাঁহারা যেন শীঘ্র টাকা পাঠাইয়া গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হয়েন। গ্রাহক সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইলে, যত দিন না দ্বিতিয়বার এ গ্রন্থ মুদ্রিত হয়, তত দিন অতিরিক্ত গ্রাহকগণ এই গ্রন্থ পাইবেন না। টাকা না পাঠাইলে, কাহাকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা হয় না। সকলে টাকা মনিঅর্ডার করিয়া, কুপনে নাম ধাম জেলা স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিয়া, টাকা পাঠাইবেন। এই মনিঅর্ডারের সঙ্গে একখানি স্বতন্ত্র পত্রও লিখিবেন,—তাহাতেও নাম, ঠিকানা প্রভৃতি অতি স্পষ্টাক্ষরে লিখিবেন। ফাল্গুন মাসের মধ্যেই গ্রাহকগণের নিকট রেজেষ্টরি ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠান হইবে।

বঙ্গবাসী কার্য্যালয়, কলিকাতা } শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রনাথ রায়
৩৪।১ নং কলুটোলা ষ্ট্রীট। } বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকবিক্রেতা।

326

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*

358

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

To Builders and others.

THE Commissioners are prepared to sell surplus Taele Moulded Bricks and Soorkey at Kotrung at the following rates for cash:—

1st Class Bricks, per 1,000	...Rs.	11 4
2nd Class do. do.	... ,,	7 4
3rd Class do. do.	... ,,	2 12
Soorkey, 1st class, per 100 maunds	... ,,	30 0
Do. 2nd class do.	... ,,	22 0

Delivery to be made on the ground, and the Bricks or Soorkey to be removed within 15 days.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Calcutta, 3rd March, 1886. 349

DIABETES !!! DIABETES. !!!

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS.)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therepeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 17 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabetic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of it in high terms before the public. It entirely removes frequent emission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, loss of manhood, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c., in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine disappears in a week.

In short the regular use of the Specific is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to.

DR. C. C GHOSH,
Indian Medical Hall,
BENARES CITY.

Numerous testimonials in hand. 345

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order. 305

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

307

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. **Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.**

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*, 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

322 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NO MORE PAINS !!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for pains in the Back, Lumbago, pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & Co.,

49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Buchan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. R. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statten's Hotel, Allahabad,—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

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30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
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25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

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...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series. No 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical juri-prudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review. October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent Europeans Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession, which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

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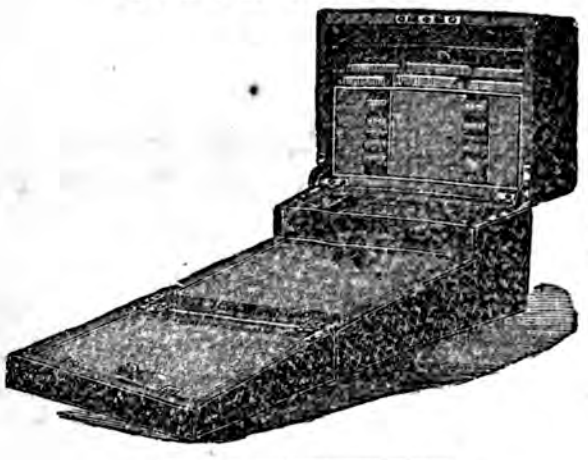

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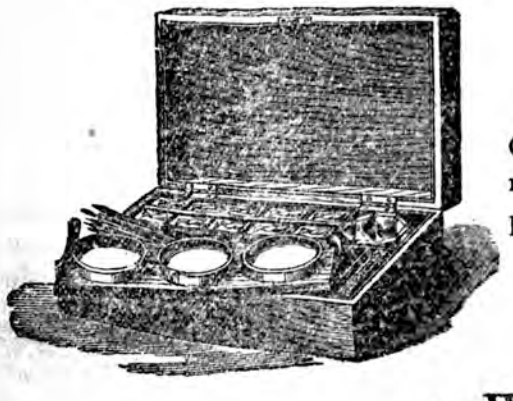

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